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246 Westminster Dr., NE
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The Statesman

Published in the Interest of ALL the People

A Recorder of Georgia Governmental Affairs—Municipal, County and State

V... 6 ... 1 HAPEVILLE, GA., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1955 Copy 5c

Herman Talmadge Says:

In a vigorous editorial on June 5th the Indianapolis STAR newspaper raises some searching questions about foreign aid.

The publication said in part:

"The Senate has just increased foreign aid over last year and the new total is about the size of the Federal deficit. It is noteworthy that in the foreign aid bill is $40 million for Communist Dictator Tito plus some planes and guns of undisclosed cost. Also about $65 million is earmarked for 'neutralist, socialist' Nehru of India. Both of these gentlemen of late expressed direct opposition to American foreign policy plans. Each vigorously support entrance of Communist China into the U. N. which only 10 per cent of the American voters (according to the Gallup poll) support and 67 per cent vigorously oppose. Now whose interest does a Senator or Congressman serve by voting against the wishes of 67 per cent of the American people—and probably more?

Could Balance Budget "If foreign aid were stopped right now, we could immediately balance the budget. If foreign aid were stopped right now we would save enough to reduce individual income taxes by 10 per cent. Do members of the Senate or House think their constituents would oppose such a tax cut or an end to deficits? Do they really believe the voters would rather send out more foreign aid than pay 10 per cent less in taxes?

"As a matter of fact, how much do we really need that additional money just approved by the Senate for foreign aid? The Foreign Operations Administration right now has $8,728,000,000 left over which it can spend for foreign aid next year if it wishes. The Senate voted to add $2,500,000,000 to this for next year. That is over $11 billion. Do you know how much money that is? It is enough to reduce your taxes by more than 25 per cent. It is enough to give us a Federal surplus of $7,500,000,000 next year. It is over 18 per cent of the total Federal budget. And it is all going abroad.

"School Segregation To Stay As Long As People Want It" — EUGENE COOK

Talmadge Warns Of Tyranny In Ruling By Supreme Court

ATLANTA, Ga.—(GPS)—Continuing to lambaste the U. S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools, former Gov. Herman Talmadge told a recent rally of the Dallas County Citizens' Council in Selma, Ala., that those who favor the decision and urge compliance with the ruling "are assisting in the destruction of constitutional government in this country."

Characterizing the decision as the "greatest single blow that ever has been struck against constitutional and local self-government," he said it constitutes a usurpation of power by the Federal Government in direct conflict with the 9th and 10th amendments to the U. S. Constitution providing that individual citizens and states have the right to manage their own private affairs.

The former chief executive, now an Atlanta attorney and TV commentator, compared those who support the high court's edict with the people of Italy, Germany and Russia who supported Hitler, Mussolini and communism. On that point he said:

"Every seizure of power by despots and dictators has been cloth-of the czars."

By the same token, Talmadge declared, those who support the Supreme Court's desegregation decision "are assisting in the destruction of constitutional government in this country just as did the people in Italy, Germany and Russia."

Talmadge TV Show

Mr. Herman Talmadge will have as his guest on his television program Monday, July 4, Honorable Stephens Mitchell of Atlanta, an attorney. Mr. Talmadge and Mr. Mitchell will discuss the Declaration of Inde-

Att'y Gen'l Analyzes Georgia's Position In Augusta Talks

Declares Ruling Damaged Nation Weakening Fabric of Constitution

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Segregation of the races cannot be abolished by judicial decree and, despite whatever the United States Supreme Court may do or say, it will exist in Georgia "as long as the people desire it," Attorney General Eugene Cook declared here last Saturday night.

"I believe that segregation may be maintained in Georgia within the framework of the law," the State's chief legal officer told the Augusta Law School in a commencement address.

"Segregation, like all other social problems, is not something that can be abolished by judicial decree. It will exist in Georgia as long as the people desire it, the United States Supreme Court to the contrary notwithstanding."

It is true, Mr. Cook admitted, that Georgia will be accused of circumventing the decree of the Supreme Court ordering an end to segregation in the public schools, but he noted and cited examples of the fact that "Congress and the to suit in the federal courts by private citizens. Subsequently the people ratified the Sixteenth Amendment to get around Supreme Court decisions holding the Federal Government powerless to levy income tax. And, very recently, the Congress circumvented the Court's decision by passing the Tidelands legislation," he elaborated.

Because Georgia was not a party to the segregation cases, Mr. Cook pointed out, the State Constitution and statutory provisions requiring segregation in the public schools of the State "are still in effect until a federal court holds them to be otherwise." And, because Georgia's 204 local school systems are

entrance of Communist China into the U. N. Which only 10 per cent of the American voters (according to the Gallup poll) support and 67 per cent vigorously oppose. Now whose interest does a Senator or Congressman serve by voting against the wishes of 67 per cent of the American people—and probably more?

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"Congress is making foreign aid a permanent, not a temporary program. It is leading other nations to expect foreign aid whether they help themselves or help us or whether they do not. Congress, at least the majority, is now in the very strange position, for a democratic body, of paying greater heed to the people in foreign countries and listening more to Washington bureaucrats than they do to the American people and their own constituents.

"We do not believe the inevitable and angry backfire from the American people is going to be long in coming."

"Amen!" To which I add an "Amen" because it sums up my own feelings on the subject!

I sometimes wonder just whom some of our leaders think they are fooling on this matter of "foreign aid."

They have exhausted the alphabet changing the name of agency after agency, but, when stripped of all the fancy titles, the same old foreign give-away program is still with us, costing the American taxpayers billions upon billions.

First it was the **ECA** (better known as the "Marshall Plan").

Then came the **MSA.**

That was followed by the **FOA.**

And now we have the **ICA.**

Billions Wasted To date, as best as can be ascertained from conflicting reports, the military and economic assistance given by the United States to foreign countries since the end of World War II, including both ECA and MSA, totals $46,874,000,000. And, there is more than $7,900,000,000 in unexpended balances—already appropriated, but not yet spent—waiting in the bank to be spent by the International Cooperation Administration.

The lack of crystal-clear information on "foreign aid," was the subject of criticism from the floor of Congress by Representative Charles B. Brownson of Indiana on June 8th when he said:

> **"It has disturbed me to discover that frequently reports providing a clear, comprehensive and tightly-written statement of the previous programs on a country-by-country basis were not available to the Congress as a whole. . . . The fact that 34 separate agencies with a total of over 115,000 employees overseas have been engaged directly or indirectly in activities related to foreign aid has not simplified congressional consideration of this complex problem nor has the utilization of security classifications to surround many of these projects facilitated congressional secutiny except for the privileged few on appropriations committees."**

A Sad State Things have come to a sad state when a security classification is placed on reports of how taxpayers' money is being spent.

The solution to the whole debacle is simple.

If we put an immediate end to all these foreign spending programs, we could balance the federal budget, apply the $7,900,000,000 foreign aid surplus to the federal debt and give every taxpayer at least a 10 per cent reduction in taxes.

And, like the Indianapolis Star, I believe that the American people will soon demand just that be done.

—HERMAN E. TALMADGE.

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Characterizing the decision as the "greatest single blow that ever has been struck against constitutional and local self-government," he said it constitutes a usurpation of power by the Federal Government in direct conflict with the 9th and 10th amendments to the U. S. Constitution providing that individual citizens and states have the right to manage their own private affairs.

The former chief executive, now an Atlanta attorney and TV commentator, compared those who support the high court's edict with the people of Italy, Germany and Russia who supported Hitler, Mussolini and communism. On that point he said:

"Every seizure of power by despots and dictators has been clothed in what some believed to be a worthy cause. The seizure of power by Hitler in Germany was supported by the people of Germany because they wanted to thwart the communism.

"The seizure of power by Mussolini in Italy was supported by the people of that country because they wanted to thwart the spread of Bolshevism. The Communist coup d'etat in Russia was supported by many people of Russia because they wanted to overthrow the tyranny and despotism of the czars."

By the same token, Talmadge declared, those who support the Supreme Court's desegregation decision "are assisting in the destruction of constitutional government in this country just as did the people in Italy, Germany and Russia."

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Mr. Herman Talmadge will have as his guest on his television program Monday, July 4, Honorable Stephens Mitchell of Atlanta, an attorney. Mr. Talmadge and Mr. Mitchell will discuss the Declaration of Independence and other subjects of interest to all Georgians today.

Bob Hope, noted movie and TV personality, who will be in Atlanta for a series of personal appearances, also will drop in on the show while it is in progress.

"Georgia Spotlight" on which Mr. Talmadge appears every week can be seen on Monday night over WAGA-TV, Channel 5, Atlanta, from 10:00-10:30 P. M.

Weakening Fabric of Constitution

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"Segregation, like all other social problems, is not something that can be abolished by judicial decree. It will exist in Georgia as long as the people desire it, the United States Supreme Court to the contrary notwithstanding."

It is true, Mr. Cook admitted, that Georgia will be accused of circumventing the decree of the Supreme Court ordering an end to segregation in the public schools, but he noted and cited examples of the fact that "Congress and the people have furnished many precedents for this."

Court Circumvented

The Fourteenth Amendment upon which the Court's decision rested, was itself designed to circumvent the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case which held a negro could not be a citizen. Previously, the people ratified the Eleventh Amendment so as to circumvent the Court's decision in Chisholm v. Georgia, holding the states subject to suit in the federal courts by private citizens. Subsequently the people ratified the Sixteenth Amendment to get around Supreme Court decisions holding the Federal Government powerless to levy income tax. And, very recently, the Congress circumvented the Court's decision by passing the Tidelands legislation," he elaborated.

Because Georgia was not a party to the segregation cases, Mr. Cook pointed out, the State Constitution and statutory provisions requiring segregation in the public schools of the State "are still in effect until a federal court holds them to be otherwise." And, because Georgia's 204 local school systems are separate, autonomous units, he said, it will be necessary for those seeking to end school segregation in this State to bring separate suits against each of these systems.

The State is prepared to act decisively if, and when, a suit is filed, Mr. Cook disclosed. The situation "might develop" as follows, he said:

"Firstly, there are numerous delaying tactics which must first be surmounted—administrative procedures consisting of appeals to the State Board of Education would have to be exhausted.

"Delay often renders moot such litigation, and disposes of it just as effectively as a favorable judgment. This will probably be the result in some of the cases. In others, however, we can well anticipate an eventual court decree ordering negroes admitted to white schools on a non-segregated basis.

Funds Stopped

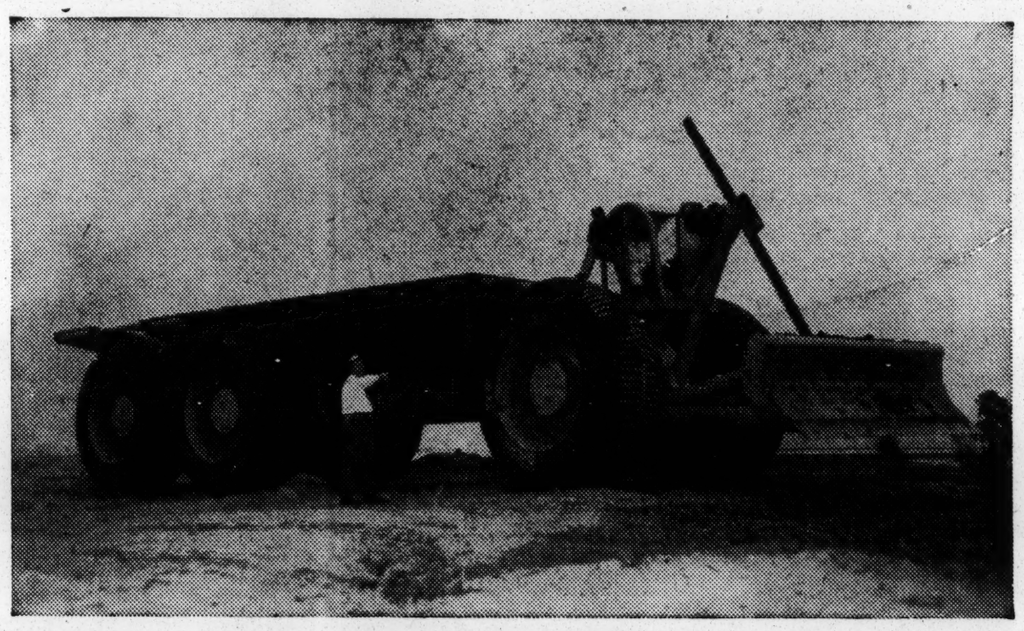
"In this case, State officials would immediately be compelled to cut off all state funds going to that particular system, except the capital outlay funds earmarked to pay School Building Authority Bonds. In addition, local school and fiscal authorities would be powerless to use local tax monies to support a mixed system.

"In other words, neither state nor local funds could be expended for such a system, not only because of the ruling of the Law Department and the provisions in the Appropriations Act, but also because of a law enacted at the 1955 General Assembly, which not only prohibits the spending of state or local funds, whether arising from taxation or otherwise, but declares it to be a felony for any responsible person to permit such expenditure.

"Certainly this should be a deterrent to many who would otherwise not hesitate to institute court suits, for by their success, they would close up every public school system which they sought to enter.

"In this respect it should be remembered that the Fourteenth Amendment does not require the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)



ST. MARYS, Ga.—(Special) — A giant jungle destroyer, traveling on the largest rubber tires in the world, has been put to work on a major land-clearing project along the eastern Georgia-Florida line.

Designed to uproot heavy trees and underbrush with push-button ease, the six-wheeled Goliath has three times the wallop of an M-24 tank, yet is so light on its feet that it can roll over a pocket watch without damaging it.

Wheels of the machine are spectacles in themselves, each measuring four feet wide and 10 feet tall. That's half again as wide and as high as the average doorway.

The monster, called a "LeTourneau Tree Crasher," was designed and built by R. G. LeTourneau, Inc., of Longview, Texas, builder of the world's largest land-clearing equipment. Handley Construction Co., of Pahokee, Fla., has just purchased the machine and is having it delivered to the Florida-Georgia coastal area where it will be kept busy for the next six months.

Observers say the unit may well cause major changes in current-day land-clearing practices.

Resembling a rubber-tired flat-car, except much larger, the "Tree Crasher" is shown on the testing grounds of its manufacturer, R. G. LeTourneau, Inc., of Longview, Texas. Compare size of the vehicle with operator, leaning out of cab to receive directions from president of the firm, R. G. LeTourneau, in foreground.

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HERMAN E. TALMADGE.....Associate Editor

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The U. S. Constitution Protects the People From Abuses of Power

The encroachment of Government—particularly the Executive—upon the rights of the individual citizen and the States has been a part of our history for many years. However, it was not until recent years that our fears were really aroused. Since that time the pace has been accelerated and the division of powers established by the Constitution has largely disappeared.

What did the Founders of our Nation say on division of powers and making treaties? James Madison in "The Letters of Helvidius" said:

"If we consult for a moment, the nature and the operation of the two powers to declare war and to make treaties it will be impossible not to see that they can never fall within a proper definition of executive powers. The natural province of the executive magistrate is to execute laws, as that of the legislature

Secret Deal On Tariffs

From—GRIFFIN DAILY NEWS

Time after time, Herman Talmadge has warned against international agreements without consent of the people's representatives.

The latest instance which shows how correct he is involves the textile industry.

Our Congressman, Jack Flynt, called attention yesterday to "secret nogotiations" at Geneva. He pointed out that the agreement reduces tariffs on textiles imported from Japan. How much are they reduced? We don't know.

"The State Department lacked the courage of honest reporting," Flynt declared. Then he quoted the department's announcement which said, "Among the concessions granted by the United States were moderate reductions of rates on some carefully selected cotton items."

How much is moderate? What are the items? Aren't the people of the United States entitled to know?

Carrying this a step farther, aren't the people of the United States entitled to approve or reject such agreements which affect them so vitally? Yet this tariff agreement is not subject to Senate approval.

In Congressman Flynt's words, "This outrageous agreement was negotiated by the State Department under the old reciprocal trade law three days before expiration of this law in open disregard of congressional intent as shown by the amended House Resolution 1." The resolution he mentions is the one under which the President is limited to a tariff reduction of five percent per year for three years on goods coming into this nation from foreign countries.

We need more congressmen and senators like Jack Flynt who realize the danger and unfairness of treaty-making without approval of the people's representatives.

—QUIMBY MELTON, JR.

Farm Bureau Asks Congress Remove Draft

Tribute to the Working Man

From—ROME NEWS-TRIBUNE

Working people of Georgia are one of the greatest factors in the state's industrial development.

That fact was well recognized in a recent talk by former Gov. Herman Talmadge.

"The tremendous influx of new industry into this state in recent years is the greatest compliment ever paid to the men and women who make up Georgia's labor force," he said. "This is true because industry does not move into an area unless there is an abundant supply of intelligent and energetic people upon which it can draw to man its machines and turn out its products. In Georgia, industry has found such men and women."

Certainly, industry looks for other things, such as a favorable geographic location, good climate, natural resources, availability of water and electric power, and a favorable tax structure.

Georgia has all of those advantages.

But, without people to man the plants, men and women anxious to work, to make good on the job, and to advance on individual initiative and ability, industrial growth would not be possible.

The meaning of this industrial expansion can be pointed out in specific ways.

Since the end of World War II, income to individuals in our state has increased from two and a half billion dollars a year to four and a quarter. Population has increased 400,000. Bank deposits have increased 300 million dollars. The number of business firms has increased from 48,000 to 75,000. The number of employees in manufacturing has increased 50,000. Salaries and wages paid in manufacturing have doubled.

Georgia has had a gain of 18 per cent in manufacturing employment in the past ten years, compared with the national gain of 11 per cent. Salaries and wages paid in such employment gained 55 per cent, against a national average of 52 per cent.

These advances don't just happen and they are not brought to us by outsiders.

They come about because the great majority of Georgia workers are intelligent, energetic, and independent, anxious to make good on their own ability.

A Demand

It's always refreshing when a top man in government champions a principle that is strictly in accord with Ameri-

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What did the Founders of our Nation say on division of powers and making treaties? James Madison in "The Letters of Helvidius" said:

"If we consult for a moment, the nature and the operation of the two powers to declare war and to make treaties it will be impossible not to see that they can never fall within a proper definition of executive powers. The natural province of the executive magistrate is to execute laws, as that of the legislature is to make laws. All his acts, therefore, properly executive, must pre-suppose the existence of the laws to be executed. A treaty is not an execution of laws: it does not pre-suppose the existence of laws. It is, on the contrary, to have itself the force of a law, and to be carried into execution, like all other laws, by the executive magistrate. To say then that the power of making treaties which are confessedly laws, belongs naturally to the department which is to execute laws, is to say, that the executive department naturally includes a legislative power. In theory, this is an absurdity .... in practice a tyranny."

. . . . . .

"These remarks will be strengthened by adding that treaties, particularly treaties of peace, have sometimes the effect of changing not only the external laws of the society, but operate also on the internal code, which is purely municipal, and to which the legislative authority of the country is of itself competent and complete."

. . . . . .

"Another important inference to be noted, is, that the powers of making war and treaty being substantially of a legislative, not an executive nature, the rule of interpreting exceptions strictly, must narrow instead of enlarging executive pretensions on those subjects."

Americans owe more than they often realize to their Constitution and the forces which it released to create the American way of life. It stimulated more new enterprise and invention, gave us a higher scale of living, better housing, more food, greater freedom in our civil, religious and personal lives than any people in history ever enjoyed.

All this is now endangered by treaty law! On April 12, 1952, John Foster Dulles, distinguished international lawyer, speaking to a convention of lawyers said:

"The treaty-making power is an extraordinary power liable to abuse. Treaties make international law and also they make domestic law. Under our Constitution treaties become the supreme law of the land. They are indeed more supreme than ordinary laws, for congressional laws are invalid if they do not conform to the Constitution, whereas **treaty laws can override the Constitution.** Treaties, for example, can take powers away from the Congress and give them to the President; they can take powers from the State and give them to the Federal Government or to some international body and **they can cut across the rights given the people by the constitutional Bill of Rights."**

But, in the spring of 1952, President Truman was in office, Dulles was a private citizen; and the Republican Platform promised to remedy the evil which Dulles pointed out:

"We shall see to it that no treaty or agreement with other countries deprives our citizens of the rights guaranteed them by the Federal Constitution."

However, after the November election, when Mr. Dulles had become Secretary of State, he switched his stand. Another example of man's chronic hunt for power. As Secretary of State, he now has, by treaty law, the very power—to override the Constitution and to barter away, piecemeal, the sacred rights guaranteed to all citizens by the Constitution—which he previously denounced.

His excuse—"You can trust us in the Eisenhower Administration not to abuse treaty power." But men in high places, as at Yalta, are often blinded by zeal or a one-sided viewpoint, a contingency against which the restraints of the Constitution were drawn by the wise men who founded our government.

If treaty powers, overriding the Constitution, are left in force, who, following the Eisenhower Administration, will exercise them in the future? Far better Jefferson's policy: **"In questions of power, let no more be heard about confidence in man but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution."**

Carrying this a step farther, aren't the people of the United States entitled to approve or reject such agreements which affect them so vitally? Yet this tariff agreement is not subject to Senate approval.

In Congressman Flynt's words, "This outrageous agreement was negotiated by the State Department under the old reciprocal trade law three days before expiration of this law in open disregard of congressional intent as shown by the amended House Resolution 1." The resolution he mentions is the one under which the President is limited to a tariff reduction of five percent per year for three years on goods coming into this nation from foreign countries.

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Farm Bureau Asks Congress Remove Draft Uncertainty for Youth

The Georgia Farm Bureau recommended in the latest issue of its Bi-Monthly News Letter that Congress amend the Selective Service Act to minimize the disruption of the lives of the young men of this nation.

This worthy proposal was stated as follows:

"The present law, briefly, now reads that a young man can be drafted between the ages of 18½ to 26. With very few men currently being drafted, the young men are being skipped over until many reach the age of 25 or 26. The result is . . . the young men are placed in a very unstable position for several years. Many firms will not hire a young man—in a real position—unless military service is behind, a young man doesn't know whether to set up in farming or business, etc. Farm Bureau recommended that young men of 23 or older not be drafted unless there is not available within this age group sufficient men to meet the needs of our Armed Forces."

The Statesman wholeheartedly endorses this view. It has stated repeatedly that it can see no good reason why young men cannot be trained in home-town units under a program which would assure the ultimate in preparedness while, at the same time, allowing them to pursue normal lives and giving them the opportunity to pursue their chosen career without a cloud of uncertainty hanging over them at every turn.

There is no valid reason why American youth cannot be given this consideration without jeopardizing this nation's military strength.

Since the end of World War II, income to individuals in our state has increased from two and a half billion dollars a year to four and a quarter. Population has increased 400,000. Bank deposits have increased 300 million dollars. The number of business firms has increased from 48,000 to 75,000. The number of employees in manufacturing has increased 50,000. Salaries and wages paid in manufacturing have doubled.

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A Demand

It's always refreshing when a top man in government champions a principle that is strictly in accord with American traditions.

Director of the Budget Hughes did that when he said: "We remain convinced that the best interests of the nation as a whole do demand the termination of unwarranted government competition with business."

OUTSTANDING LEGAL TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE JUDICIARY SUB-COMMITTEE SHOWS THAT:

"Our Bill of Rights forbids Congress to change our basic rights, but through the treaty-law loophole, internationalists propose to change the level of our American rights (both state and individual) and thereby change our form of government."

1. **Treaty law can affect or nullify the provisions of a State Constitution without action by the people of the state.**
2. **Treaty law may nullify a state statute.**
3. **Treaty law can nullify a State Supreme Court decision.**
4. **Treaty law can nullify existing Federal Legislation:**
   "It is doubtful if the court have power to declare the plain terms of a treaty void and unenforceable . . ."
   "The power to make treaties has been frequently before the Supreme Court, and there is not a single instance in which a treaty has been declared unconstitutional . . ."
5. **A treaty can amend or override the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and thereby:**
   a. **Change our form of government from a Republic to a socialistic and completely centralized state.**
   b. **Put us into World Government without the people, either directly or through the Congress, passing on the question.**
   c. **Increase the powers of the Federal Government at the expense of the states. For example, President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights in 1952 proposed that the Human Right's Commission of the U. N. incorporate the President's program in treaty form and thus circumvent the Congress.**
   d. **Invalidate basic individual rights, as, for example, the right of a citizen to be tried in American courts and under the protection of "due process," permitting trial by international courts created in the exercise of treaty-making power.**

Georgia Motor Club Suggests Safe Driving Check-Up

ATLANTA — Fourth-of-July travel plans should include a personal check-up on safe driving habits, L. S. Langworthy, Safety Director of the Georgia Motor Club (AAA), said recently.

According to Capt. R. V. Richards, Georgia's Supervisor of Accident Records, last year the Fourth-of-July week-end resulted in 434 traffic accidents in the state. There were 14 deaths and 155 injuries. Property damage totaled $195,300.00 Total economic loss was $910,000.00.

Langworthy offered these ten safety rules as a basis for every motorist's driving check-up:

1. Plan to drive only a reasonable distance each day. A safe maximum is about 300 miles; and less in mountainous country. After eight or nine hours behind the wheel, driving efficiency falls off.

2. Check your car carefully before you start on a vacation trip. Brakes, tires, lights, steering, windshield wipers and horn are most important.

3. If you become drowsy, pull off the road and rest. Have a cup of coffee.

4. If you want to admire the scenery, consult a map, or have a snack, pull off the road and stop. Don't merely slow down, as this action will cause other drivers to take chances to get around you.

5. Never drink alcoholic beverages on the days you are going to drive.

6. Always drive at a safe speed. Generally speaking, this will be the speed being maintained by most of the cars on the same road. It is equally dangerous to drive appreciably faster or slower than the general flow of traffic.

7. When following another car on the same road, allow at least one car length for each ten miles per hour of your speed.

8. At night and during bad weather decrease your speed and increase your following distance.

9. On unfamiliar roads, be extra alert for cars entering and leaving the highway at unexpected places.

10. Get away early and leave a little extra time for getting to each day's destination.

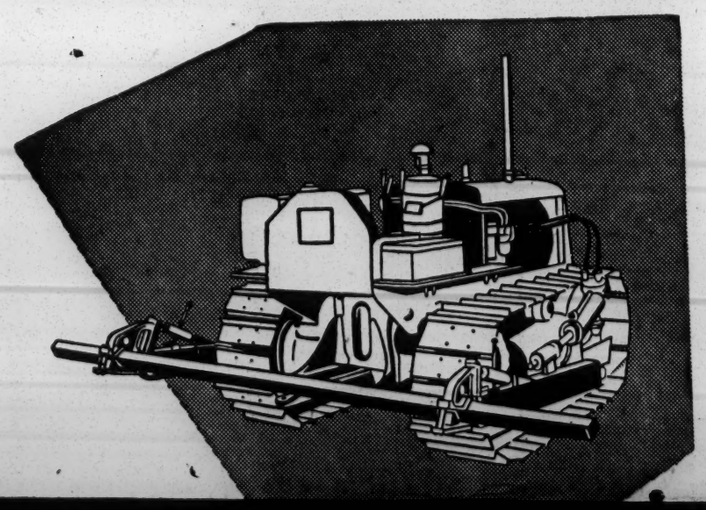
The MAN WITH A PLAN
tailored to your needs

for • systematic savings
• large and small loans
• checking
• safe deposit
• executor and trustee under wills and trusts

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Capital Funds more than $21,000,000



Herman Talmadge's Speaking Schedule

Monday—July 4—11:00 A. M.—DEMOREST, Ga.—Fourth of July meeting.

Monday—July 4—10:00 P. M.—ATLANTA, Ga. — WAGA-TV Television show with Hon. Stephens Mitchell, of Atlanta, an attorney, as guest.

Tuesday — July 5—8:00 P. M. — COLLEGE PARK, Ga.—Explorer Scouts meeting.

Wednesday — July 6 — VILLA RICA, Ga.—Dedicate hospital.

Wednesday—July 6—6:00 P. M.—ROME, Ga.—Floyd County Democratic Association barbecue.

Thursday—July 7—12:30 P. M.—MACON, Ga.—Georgia Sheriffs Association Annual Meeting.

Saturday—July 9—8:00 P. M.—CHESTATEE, Ga. — Forsyth County Masonic Association

forestry program is the "'Tree Appreciation Day." On this day Georgia 4-H'ers provide one tree to each boy and girl of school age in the state.

Poor timber harvesting methods, growing stock volume continually being reduced, decreasing naval stores production, and some counties not under organized fire protection, are problems which the Extension Service is working closely with other agencies and organizations to improve, the foresters state.

The leaflet, Half a Tree Is Not Enough, is being distributed by county and home demonstration agents.

"Following too closely" is one of the leading causes of automobile accidents, reports the Georgia State Patrol. Wise motorists maintain adequate distance between their cars and those ahead.

Here's a timely thought for all motorists. Remember—in life as in baseball—it's how many times you reach home safely that counts. Give careful thought to your driving.

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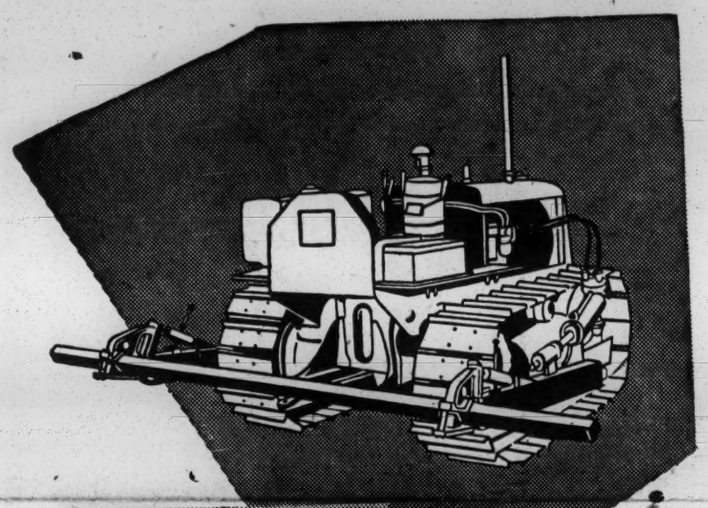

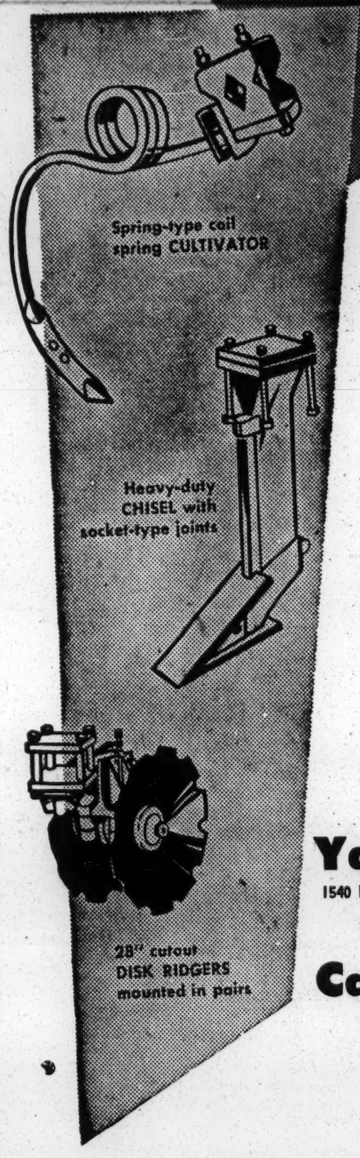

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each day's destination.

Herman Talmadge's Speaking Schedule

Monday—July 4—11:00 A. M.—DEMOREST, Ga.—Fourth of July meeting.

Monday—July 4—10:00 P. M.—ATLANTA, Ga. — WAGA-TV Television show with Hon. Stephens Mitchell, of Atlanta, an attorney, as guest.

Tuesday — July 5—8:00 P. M. — COLLEGE PARK, Ga.—Explorer Scouts meeting.

Wednesday — July 6 — VILLA RICA, Ga.—Dedicate hospital.

Wednesday—July 6—6:00 P. M.—ROME, Ga.—Floyd County Democratic Association barbecue.

Thursday—July 7—12:30 P. M.—MACON, Ga.—Georgia Sheriffs Association Annual Meeting.

Saturday—July 9—8:00 P. M.—CHESTATEE, Ga. — Forsyth County Masonic Association meeting.

Forestry Leaflet Distributed By Extension Agents

Georgia forests are producing at only one-half of their capacity, so Agricultural Extension Service Foresters C. Dorsey Dyer and Nelson Brightwell, say.

In a leaflet, Half a Tree Is Not Enough, the two foresters point out that the economic future of Georgia depends to a great extent on the manner in which the state's woodlands are managed. The answer to the situation, they say, lies in education.

"County and home demonstration agents devoted 80 percent more time to forestry work in 1954 than they did in 1949; more than 4,000 local leaders assisted the agents on a volunteer basis with the state's educational forestry program, and over 8,000 Four-H Club members carried forestry projects last year," the foresters report. This is the largest number of forestry projects carried by 4-H'ers in any state.

"Georgia also has the largest 4-H Club forestry training camp program in the nation. The Extension Service conducts three camps each year with each camp lasting a week. These are sponsored by the Union Bag and Paper Company, the American Turpentine Farmers Association, and the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company," Dyer says.

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Segregation to Stay In Schools As Long As People Want It

(Continued From Page 1)

states to maintain public schools, or to levy taxes therefor.

"Anticipating that this would, in effect, destroy every vestige of public-supported education in those systems affected by suits, the people at the 1954 General Election ratified an amendment to our Constitution which would authorize the making of grants to individual pupils, who would use these grants to attend segregated schools of their own choice.

"Since the Fourteenth Amendment only restricts the action of the states, private schools could segregate as they saw fit.

"It should be obvious to anyone that the attainment of an education under such a private system would be far more difficult for a negro than for a white person. There simply do not exist the facilities for negroes available to the white people, nor is it likely that these facilities can be established for negroes on the same scale as for whites. This is another factor which the anti-segregationists will have to face.

Stand-by Commission

"Lastly, the 1955 General Assembly continued in effect the Georgia Commission on Education, which will make recommendations to the January 1956 General Assembly. It is possible that some of the legislation, action on which was deferred at the 1955 session, might be reconsidered at this time, or that new legislative proposals will be put forth."

The effect of the Supreme Court decree designating U. S. District Courts as the agents for enforcing its desegregation ruling, the Attorney General contended, has been "to constitute each District Court a super-board of education in any school district where a case is pending."

"Those misguided people who have publicly rejoiced at the decision's reference to 'local solution of the problem' had best look again," he said. "'Local solution' simply means that the Federal Courts are to stand over the local boards of education with the threat of contempt proceedings and there will be about as much exercise of free will as in a shotgun wedding."

The total effect of the segregation decision, Mr. Cook told the law graduates, has been that of "rendering our constitutional government and concepts of constitutional law unstable and hazardous."

Century of Chaos

"Its impact upon our social order is so violent that one hesitates to even consider the possible public reactions in Georgia and other Southern States when the enforcement proceedings are instituted under the decision. Moreover, this enforcement presents to young lawyers a field of litigation and changes in our accepted jurisprudence that may well consume 50 years of our professional life."

In reality, he contended, all Americans have lost much as the result of the decision regardless of whether they favor or oppose segregation.

"The preservation of liberty through an honest and conscientious interpretation of the Constitution by the Court transcends all other considerations of personal likes or dislikes," he stated in conclusion.

"If the Court interprets the Constitution according to their own notion of what the law ought to be, rather than what the law is, we no longer have a government of laws, but of men.

"If the Court can disregard the Constitution to accomplish a result you approve, it likewise can ignore it to reach a result you disapprove. And therein lies the most omnious threat to the Republic."

Industrial Dixie ContinuesGrowth

Dixie's dynamic economy shows no signs of slackening the pace of its industrial revolution.

Truck tonnages—a sensitive, reliable economic barometer—showed a 10 per cent gain for the first quarter of 1955 as compared with the comparable period a year ago, the Georgia Motor Trucking Association, Inc., announced recently.

The boost in truck tonnage, reflecting the general improvement in business, continued the upswing recorded during the fourth quarter of last year.

Based on analysis of reports of 222 Class I and contract carriers in the South, the first quarter tonnage was 6,976,483, compared with 6,343,421 for the same period of 1954.

Motor vehicle carriers and building materials haulers registered top percentage increases. However, the two classes account for only about 8 per cent of total tonnage.

More meaningful was a substantial increase in general freight.

Single decrease registered was an approximate 6 per cent drop for carriers of agricultural commodities, who haul only 1 percent of total tonnage.

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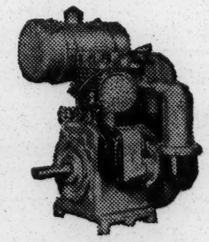
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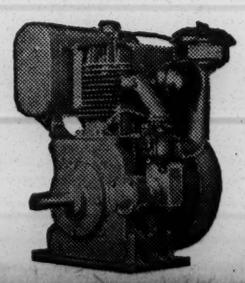

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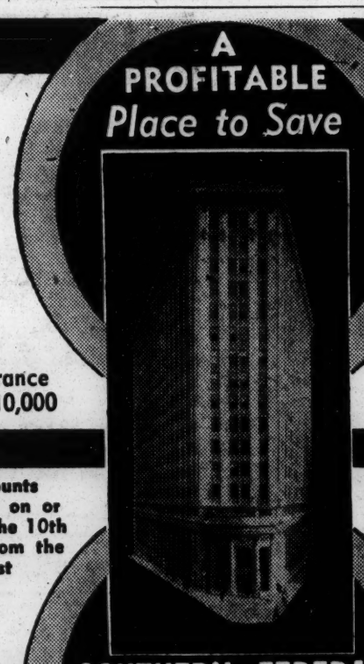

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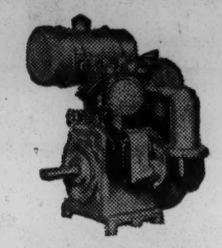

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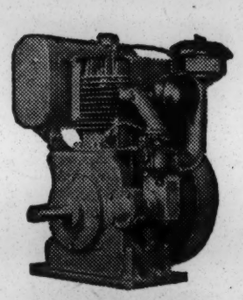

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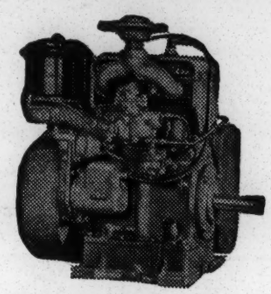

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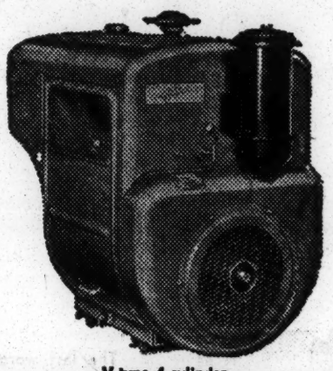

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